



TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

TRANSFORMING YOUNG LIVES AND CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES

2017 Department Profile Methodology

The profile information serves to provide departments with a profile of youth referred to their department overtime. The multi-county departments are identified through the most recent department information for consistency. All data utilized for this analysis originates from data submitted through the electronic data interchange (EDI) by juvenile probation departments. The syntax for the data included on the Department Profiles was run on December 18, 2017. As counties continuously update the information received through the EDI, the numbers represented in the fact sheet may not match a more recent analysis.

Each profile tab is labeled to indicate what data is included. The “Department Profile” tab contains statistics specific to the designated department. The “Statewide Profile” tab contains Statewide statistics. The size tab (e.g. “Small Department Profile”) contains statistics specific to all similarly sized departments.

Age at first referral represents the youth’s age at the first identified referral to the specified department, based on the headquarter county number, PID number, and referral date.

Two or more felony or misdemeanor adjudications represents the percent of youth with two or more felony or misdemeanor adjudications prior to their first referral in the designated fiscal year. Put another way, if a youth was referred three times in a fiscal year (September 30, November 3, and February 8), an adjudication is only counted as prior if it occurred before the September 30 referral date and if it was for a felony or misdemeanor offense.

Three or more felony or misdemeanor referrals represents the percent of youth with three or more felony or misdemeanor referrals prior to their first referral in the designated fiscal year, as described above.

One or more out of home placements represents the percent of youth with one or more out of home placements, including both secure and non-secure placement facilities. A placement is considered prior if both the date in and date out occurred prior to the first referral date in the designated fiscal year, as described above.

Risk level and need level represent the percent of youth at each indicated risk or need level. Both measures are based on the risk and need instrument used by the juvenile probation department. Missing risk and need scores were recoded as “Not Administered”.

MAYSI warning scores represent the percent of youth within the warning cut off point for each scale as follows:

- Alcohol/Drug Use: at or above 6 and less than or equal to 8
- Angry-Irritable: at or above 8 and less than or equal to 9
- Depressed-Anxious: at or above 6 and less than or equal to 9
- Somatic Complaints: equals 6
- Suicide Ideation: at or above 3 and less than or equal to 5
- Thought Disturbance Boys: at or above 2 and less than or equal to 5
- Traumatic Experiences: at or above 1 and less than or equal to 5

Sex represents the percent of youth in each sex category.

Child lives with both parents represents the percent of youth indicated as living with both parents.

On probation at time of current referral represents youth with an active probation record at the time of their first referral in the designated fiscal year. An active probation record was identified if the referral date was after the supervision begin date but before the supervision end date.

Substance abuse need represents youth with an indicated or suspected substance abuse.

Mental health needs represents youth with an identified mental health need. Probation departments were provided an updated and standardized definition of Mental Health Needs in September of 2016 (see document titled “Mental Health Needs Definition”).

Identified co-occurring mental health and substance abuse needs represents the percent of youth identified with both a substance abuse need and a mental health need. Youth were coded as having an identified substance abuse need if their record specified “Yes, being treated”, “Yes, not being treated”, and “Suspected”. Youth were coded as having an identified mental health need if their record specified “Yes” only.

Suspected history of abuse or neglect represents the percent of youth whose records indicate either “Yes” or “Suspected” sexual abuse, physical abuse, or emotional.

Special education eligible represents the percent of youth whose record indicate their special education status.

2017 Department Fact Sheet Methodology

The data originates from the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and is limited to formal and paper formalized referrals reported from fiscal year 2009 (i.e., 09/01/2008) through fiscal year 2017 (i.e., 8/31/2017). The syntax for the data included on the County Fact Sheets was run on December 18, 2017. As counties continuously update the information received through the EDI, the numbers represented in the fact sheet may not match a more recent analysis. Partnered with each table in the fact sheet is the percent change from the most recent reported fiscal year from the earliest reported fiscal year. The formula used for this calculation is $((\text{recent year} - \text{earliest year}) / (\text{earliest year})) * 100$. **For example,** $((\text{FY2017 Total State Award} - \text{FY2009 Total State Award}) / (\text{FY2009 Total State Award})) * 100$.

Each fact sheet tab is labeled to indicate what data is included. The “Department” tabs contain statistics specific to the designated department. The size tabs (e.g. “Small Department Profile”) contain statistics specific to all similarly sized departments. The “Statewide” tabs contain Statewide statistics.

Referral Offense by Category and Fiscal Year

Total felony represents referrals for felony offenses including: felony homicide, felony attempted homicide, felony sexual assault, felony robbery, felony assaultive, felony other violent, felony burglary, felony theft, felony other property, felony drug offenses, felony weapons offenses, and other felony.

Total misdemeanor represents referrals for Class A or B misdemeanor offenses including: misdemeanor weapons offenses, misdemeanor assaultive, misdemeanor theft, misdemeanor other property, misdemeanor drug offenses, other misdemeanor, and contempt of magistrate.

Violation of probation represents referrals for violation of probation offenses including violation of court order – new offense and violation of court order – technical.

Truancy represents referrals for truancy offenses.

Total delinquent represents data for all felony and Class A or B misdemeanor offenses as described above.

Status/CINS represents data for Class C misdemeanor offenses and conduct indicating a need for supervision (CINS) offenses including: truancy, runaway, alternative education expulsion, property theft, disorderly conduct, drugs, liquor laws, sex offenses, other CINS, and crisis intervention/not specified.

Grand total reflects the total number of delinquent offenses, violation of probation offenses, and Status/CINS offenses.

Commitment Dispositions by Fiscal Year

Commitments include the total number of youth committed to TJJD from the specified headquarter county, for either a determinate or indeterminate sentence.

% of felonies as commitments reflects the percent of formal referrals for felony offenses that resulted in a TJJD commitment disposition. The offense information uses the referral offense for this analysis rather than the disposition offense.

Caseload

Calculated average daily caseload by fiscal year represents TJJD's calculated department caseload. This number is calculated by using the number of caseload carrying officers reported by departments in the resource survey and each department's average daily population under supervision as submitted through the EDI. The supervisions included in analysis are: probation, deferred prosecution, conditions of release, and temporary pre-court monitoring.

Reported average daily caseload by fiscal year represents the average daily caseload as reported by the specified department via the annual resource survey. Supervisions counted in analysis include probation supervision, deferred prosecution, conditions of release, and temporary pre-court monitoring. The Texas Conference on Urban Counties provides to departments who use JCMS their average daily population under supervision to assist in calculating the average daily caseload.

Financial Awards and Expenditures

Total State Award represents the total final allocation to the department for the designated fiscal year.

State Fund Expenditures represents the total funds expended by the department for the designated fiscal year, as reported through the Grant Manager application.

Local Fund Expenditures represents the amount of local funds expended by the department, as reported by the department to the County Grants Fiscal Administrator

Federal Fund Expenditures represents the amount of federal funds expended by the department, for the designated fiscal year. This is based on the reimbursement amount provided to each department.

Note: Federal Title IV-E, JJAEP, and Regional Diversion reimbursement funding information was not included in analysis.

Recidivism

Disposition to supervision one-year recidivism reflects the one-year recidivism rate for a youth's first disposition to supervision per fiscal year. A youth may be represented in multiple fiscal years, but only once within a fiscal year. A youth is considered a Re-Offense recidivist if he or she was arrested or referred for a subsequent misdemeanor b offense or an offense of higher severity within one year of their original disposition to supervision date. A youth is considered a Re-Adjudication recidivist if he or she was re-adjudicated either in juvenile or adult court for a subsequent misdemeanor b offense or an offense of higher severity. A youth is considered to be a recidivist with an Incarceration if he or she was committed to TJJD as a juvenile or sentenced to TDCJ as an adult within one year of their original disposition to supervision. Steps are taken to ensure the alleged offense date also occurred after the disposition to supervision date to represent a true recidivism event.

Exiting placement one-year recidivism reflects the one-year re-offense recidivism rate for a youth's last exit from a secure or non-secure county placement per fiscal year. A youth may be represented in multiple fiscal years, but only once within a fiscal year. A youth is considered a Re-Offense recidivist if he or she was arrested or referred for a subsequent misdemeanor b offense or an offense of higher severity within one year of their placement date out. Steps are taken to ensure the alleged offense date also occurred after the placement exit date to represent a true recidivism event.